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THEY should be called Indiana schoolbook wreckers. AND Warden Murdock, of the north-

ern prison, is in the school-book ring, too. Well, well! WE are beginning to get at the true inwardness of the school-book bill. It

As an educational monstrosity, the Indiana School-book Company beats the double-headed babies in Tipton county

out of sight.

was intended to pave the way for a big

THE syndicate of Indiana school-book wreckers have not found a discarded grammar yet to put in their list. Perhaps ex-Marshal Hawkins will write one.

Two leading members of the Hawkins school-book syndicate live in Fort Wayne. The Indianapolis Sentinel has interesting connections in Fort Wayne.

THE so-called series of Indiana Readers which the Hawkins-Bell-Fleming syndicate kindly offer to furnish the State are the discarded Bancroft readers with a new cover.

OF course, the Indianapolis Sentinel will stand in with the non-partisan school-book ring, which has its headquarters in Fort Wayne, and is trying to get its hindquarters into the State Treasury.

WHAT a good Democratic scheme it would be to let ex-Senator Bell, ex-Treasurer Fleming, ex-Marshal Hawkins and Warden Murdock manipulate the school-book system of Indiana and unload a lot of discarded and obsolete publications on the State.

THE public will take notice that the list of advertised letters for this city, as printed in the Sentinel, has decreased one-half since Postmaster Wallace came into office. There is no better criterion of an efficient postal service than the size of the advertised letter list.

THE recent decision of our Supreme Court holding that a license to sell liquor is not a contract but a police regulation, is of general interest and likely to become a leading case. In order that its exact purport may be understood the decision is printed in full in another column.

long article full of able statistics to prove that the protective system is ruining the country, and in another column printed a dispatch from Chattanooga showing that during the last three months 1,021 new industries have been established in the South, against 690 in the previous quarter, and that 1,711 new enterprises were begun during the first six months of 1889, against 1,290 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Comment seems to be unneces-

It seems inevitable that the iron-mills of Pennsylvania and Ohio must, at a near day, pass through the strike-lockout experience. Under the protection which the tariff has afforded, according to the Charleston News and Courier, the Southern mills are running day and night, and making money, while the Pennsylvania and Ohio mills, cut off from the Southern market, are barely making expenses, and hardly that. Unless the difficulty can be adjusted, otherwise a strike or a lockout must soon interpose, to the damage of all, to end at last in the adjustment of wages to the demand for the products. Labor in the South is much cheaper than like labor in the North. It will not always be so.

IF State Statistician Peelle wishes to investigate the Clay county strike, there is nothing to hinder him from doing so. It might result in the acquisition of valmable information, and the Journal regrets that he has abandoned his purpose. We fail to see what connection the controversy as to the appointing power, or Mr. Peelle's title to office, has to do with it. The State Auditor cannot undertake to decide that controversy in favor of Mr. Peelle or against him, and he would have no right to advance money to Mr. Peelle for that or any other purpose, even if there were no dispute as to the title of the office. And for that matter, the investigation can wait till after the controversy in regard to the appointing power is settled. All the Statistician is entitled to do is to collect facts and statistics, and that can be done one time as well as another.

For the rest, we remark that the controversy as to the appointing power is a constitutional, not a partisan one. It raises questions of great importance to

too soon, and Governor Hovey deserves credit, instead of censure, for raising them. Many of the best lawyers in the State think he is right on every point he has made. He is fighting the battle of the Constitution and the people.

GOING TO THE DEVIL AT DOUBLE QUICK.

That is the plain English of it, but the New York World calls it "descending to Avernus more rapidly than ever." Politicians and papers of the Democratic school have suddenly taken a spasm of virtue, and they have been descanting on the dangers to the Republic from the use of money in elections. There was no harm in this when Tilden furnished a failed to buy the election, and no great danger was seen when the President himself, last year, gave his check for \$10,000, and members of his Cabinet gave many times more; but the Republicans, having succeeded on the merits of their men and their issues, it has become incumbent on the managers of the party to account for the success otherwise, while amending their issues and selecting their new leaders, and nothing bobbed up that promised as well as a tirade against wealth and wealthy men, and for a while this seemed to be paying dirt, and there was a prospect of arraying the whole family of impecunious ones on the side of the Democracy. Everybody knows that many of the wealthiest men in the Nation are Democrats, and that none are more unscrupulous in the use of money at elections. Democratic politicians and papers wished to conceal this fact, at least until their tirade against "concentrated wealth" had begun to do its work; but in the midst of their success the national committee, knowing the necessity of having a few millions at easy command in the off years, and not having the fear of papers and politicians before their eyes, elected Calvin S. Brice chairman-a man whom the New York World fitly calls "a Wallstreet speculator, a millionaire, a manipjobber, and a typical representative of everything to which the Democratic party is opposed." This is more than the World can endure in silence, hence it says, "Our descent to Avernus will be more rapid than ever." That means, as before said, going at double quick.

POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS. A dispatch in the Journal yesterday called attention to the trouble and embarrassment experienced by the government in connection with the renting and leasing of postoffices. The trouble is chronic and perpetual. It grows out of the antiquated practice of renting postearly days of the government, when the number of postoffices was comparatively small and the service limited, this might a service covering the continent, it is a poor system. One can readily see how volved in looking after thousands of | they should be owned by the city. leases and rental accounts, many of which have to be renewed or changed the Postoffice Department constantly busy, and takes a great deal of the time of the postoffice inspectors. It is poor economy and poor business manage-

The true policy for the government is to own its own postoffice building in ev-There would be a large saving in purbuildings in all towns where the business would justify it. The argument of economy and business sense is not the only one in favor of this ments when it can afford it. The time for a government to spend money the ways is to make permanent improvements. A good, solid stone postoffice building in every town of two or three thousand population in the United States the government could make. The building itself would be a visible and ever-present emblem of national auabove it would be an object lesson of patriotism and loyalty. The Journal would be glad to see a thousand new President Harrison's administration.

LIQUOR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, last Friday, handed down its decision in the case appealed by the Prospect Brewing Company of Philadelphia. It commands the license court to issue license to the company, and, of course, to all brewers and bottlers. The decision creates the most intense excitement in Pennsylvania. The law under which brewers are licensed is different from the Brooks law, under which so many licenses have been rejected. While the license court assumed to apply some of the principles of the Brooks law to the brewery law, the Supreme Court seems to have leaned so far toward the saloon interest that it is gravely assumed by some that, under the rulings of this Supreme Court, the Brooks law has been so emasculated that it is probable that no more licenses will be refused under it, and that the whole question will come before the next Legislature for readjustment, coming first, of course, before the people at the election. At this distance only one thing seems certain-nobody is satisfied with the present status of the liquor question in that State. When the Brooks law was pending in the Legislature, it was opposed by both the Prohibitionists and the saloonists, and was championed by the middle men. During the late canvass its local success in closing so many saloons was urged against prohibition, which, it was assumed, could not do as well, owing to its probable non-enforce- more justices of the peace in every ment, and the closing of the breweries was claimed as one of its triumphs. Now the breweries are to be licensed; justice, if in no other way than that this disconcerts the anti-saloon men who voted against prohibition, hoping the foggers, who live by stirring up strife

the saloon men, who were mum as to the Brooks law a month ago, are demanding its unconditional repeal, while the thirdparty Prohibitionists are largely uniting with Dr. Kynett's League, which already numbers more than 50,000. Things look badly mixed, and it may turn out that the saloon's Bull Run victory, on the 18th ult., will prove a Bull Run to the other side, for the Union forces never began to fight until after their Bull Run defeat. We shall see.

A NEW SCHOOL-BOOK RING.

The State Board of Education yesterday held a second meeting to open bids under the new school-book law, and, as million to buy electors with, having | before, there was no bid from any responsible house or publisher. After spending \$900 in advertising for bids, and making an extraordinary extension of time, the board has not been able to get a single bid from any responsible person for furnishing text-books at the prices and under the conditions fixed by

The only bid submitted, if it is entitled to that name, was from a company composed of Indiana politicians and capitalists, calling itself the Indiana Schoolbook Company. It seems to have been organized by ex-Marshal Hawkins, and embraces ex-Senator Bell, ex-Treasurer Fleming, Warden Murdock and others. This syndicate got hold of some old copyrights published in St. Louis, which it proposes to patch out with some discarded books picked up elsewhere, and, under the disguise of new covers and new names, parade as an Indiana series. They submitted a bid to furnish these books, and filed at the same time a statement of their merits, prepared by the St. Louis firm. It is probable the books can be furnished at the prices fixed the law, because most of them are practically worthless as text-books; but the Journal has reason to believe that the so-called company expects to get an increase of prices from the next ulator of corporate affairs, a railroad | Legislature. In view of all the facts and circumstances, their proposition ought not to receive any serious consideration from the board. It gives a worse coloring to the school-book law than the worst predictions made last winter. If it should be accepted, the entire school-book business of the State would immediately be plunged in politics, and by the time the next Legislature meets we should have the most corrupt lobby ever known in the State.

CONCERNING WATER-WORKS.

It is altogether probable that new or additional water-works will be one of the necessities of Indianapolis in the offices instead of owning them. In the | not distant future. The present system is hardly adequate to present wants, and will not meet those of the future. The water is fairly good, but the supply, as do, but with nearly 60,000 postoffices and | well as the quality, is entirely dependent on the condition of White river. The water-works of the future should draw much labor, time and trouble are in- from a larger and better supply, and

The water-works question is one of

the most important connected with every year. It keeps several persons in | municipal government. Few persons are aware or stop to think of the immense amount of capital thus invested and of the enormous interests it represents. There are about seventeen hundred cities and towns in the United States which have water-works, representing a total cost of \$435,000,000. This ery town of a certain size or business. I is nearly one-tenth as much as is invested in railways. The New England chasing sites and erecting permanent | States, which lead the rest of the country in this, as in many other respects, have nearly one-quarter as much invested in water-works as in railroads. The State of Rhode Island has nearly twice plan. A great government should as much in the former as in the latter. always make permanent improve- The miles of water mains in New England are very nearly equal to the miles of railmays. In Massachusetts seventyis when it has it, and, if the money is eight out of 133 water-works are owned judiciously expended, government can by the people. This proportion does do no wiser thing than to spend it. It | not hold in any other State, and it shows YESTERDAY the Sentinel printed a is time for this government to begin to Massachusetts's leadership in public enplan and build for the future, and one of | terprise. In the New England and Middle States the reservoir and stand-pipe system generally prevails, while the Holly and other kindred systems predominate in the West. The Middle would be one of the best investments | States, including New York, New Jersev. Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, have \$156,522,264 invested in waterworks. Out of 287 works in those States thority and power, and the flag floating | 119 are owned by the city or town. The five States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin have 329 works, costing \$69,460,428. Of these Indiana postoffice buildings commenced during has 43, costing \$5,657,200. The proportion of water-works owned by cities and towns is much less in the Western States than in the New England and Middle, and the proportion in Indiana is less than in Ohio, Michigan or Illinois. Indianapolis is, with two exceptions (San Francisco and New Orleans), the largest city on the continent which has trusted to private enterprise for its water supply.

OUR INFERIOR COURTS. The paper in yesterday's Journal from the pen of W. W. Thornton, of Crawfordsville, deserves more than a passing notice. No department of our government more needs to be Americanized than our inferior court system. They are the relics of the worst features of British jurisprudence, and are entirely out of harmony with American ideas as they are now entertained. There is no place now for the system of practice before a justice of the peace. Whatever might have been said in favor of justices of the peace as judicial officers fifty or a hundred years ago, nothing can be said now. Mr. Thornton does not draw on imagination when he speaks of the so-called trials before justices as being mere mockeries. Not one jury in a dozen, such as are chosen to try cases in this city before justices, will render a verdict so as to jeopardize their fees, and more than once the decisions of the court itself have not been above suspicion that the fees have had an influence in determining the decision. The time has passed, also, for one or township. They promote petty litigation much more than they contribute to they breed the lowest class of petti-

lage of a hundred inhabitants is some shyster-generally two-who makes living in this way, not one of whom has any knowledge of law beyond what is necessary to prosecute or defend before a country "'squire."

Mr. Thornton has gone well into the merits of the case, and has presented it thoroughly. We wish to add only that the best thought of the best men may profitably be turned to this subject, so that if we ever have a Legislature in Indiana that can rise above the merest demagogy this question may be thoroughly considered. No man is better qualified than Mr. Thornton for block ing out a system and preparing a bill for the next Legislature, and we speak the mind of many when we say that he ought to do it.

It is a good comment on partisan politics that a teacher like Principal Burt, of the Indiana Deaf and Dumb Institution, should be offered and accept the position of superintendent of the West Pennsylvania Institution, while our home institution goes a begging for a superintendent, and in the last ten years has been in charge o men whose knowledge of this sort education is extremely slimited. The head of a State educational institution should have both natural and acquired fit ness, and doubly so when in charge of those unfortunates whose avenues to knowledge have been curtailed, as with the blind and deaf. Principal Burt had every qualification-twenty years a teacher and ten years principal of the school he now leaves superintend a similar school in Pennsylvania. But while he has been ten years the responsible head of the school, he has been in the position of a buffer standing between incompetent superintendents and educational disaster. The school has done fairly well, but not by

rustees will do for a superintendent cap ble of managing the school in the absence of the man who, ten years ago, should have been its head, remains to be seen. HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, in his recent address before the law school at Yale Col-

the ability and sagacity of its nominal

superintendents. What the board of

ege, concluded his remarks on labor and Lord Coleridge, while on his visit to Yale asked me where he could find in this country the villages so common in England, where ob awyers, sixty years of age and upward, who lawyers, sixty years of age and upward, who had fixed incomes from their investments of from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year, and had retired from practice, could spend the remainder of their lives in the congenial companionship of educated neighbors, with no other occupation than the cultivation of a garden, and the mild excitement of the whist club and tea party. I told him we had no such lawyers. Few of them had accumulated that amount of capital, and those who had were still rising young men at those who had were still rising young men at the bar. Our curse as a nation is the prevalence of false standards of success. It encourages gambling, leads to breaches of trust, and is the daily cause of the flight of the cashier with the deposits of the bank, and of the attorney and executor with the funds of the estate. Independent income sufficient for the maintenance of a comfortable home is success. After that, it s a question of degree.

There is a great deal of truth in this view, but it is a truth that finds little sympathy or recognition among Americans. Our favorite way of enjoying life is to end it by overwork.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer gives a graphic account of the dedication of a new Catholie church in Camp Washington. Among the contributions were 150 kegs of beer, which the members of the church sold in the school-house at lunch time-or were selling when the police entered and arrested six and took them in the patrol wagon to Cumminsville, where they gave bond.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE sale of Cardinal Gibbons's "Faith o Our Fathers" has reached 170,000 copies. It is safe to say that no work of a Catholic author published in America ever had such a circulation.

DURING the last century there have been wenty-seven cases of insanity in the Bavarian royal family. The present King is a lunatic, and several of his relatives have been attacked by the same disease. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW last week did the

first newspaper work of his life for which he received payment. It was an editorial on "The Fourth of July" for Frank Leslie's Weekly, and Mr. Depew was paid \$100 for it. THE poet Whittier has doubled his an nual subscription to the Hampton (Va.) Institute. This he does to emphasize his continued confidence in the management, which has been the subject of considerable

adverse criticism of late. An account of Mr. Gladstone's ancestors has been compiled by Mr. J. Stewart. The family, it appears, settled in Biggar, Lanarkshire, about 1688. In 1728 the head of the family was a farmer and maltman. His descendants have included several min-

isters and elders. THERE are only five women living whose husbands were Presidents of the United States, namely, Mrs. Tyler, Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Cleveland: while only two ex-Presidents are alive— Rutherford B. Hayes and Grover Cleve-land. Thus the links that unite us to past history are constantly wearing out and being replaced by fresh ones.

THACKERAY wrote a sequel to "Ivanhoe." wherein some of the romantic halo which Scott threw about the chief personages of that tale was dissipated. A similar idea has been conceived by a Western author, who purposes to write a play to be named "Big Lord Fauntleroy," in order to show what a generally undesirable person the little lord became when he grew up.

DR. NICHOLAS SENN, born, bred and educated in Wisconsin, is reported to have recently successfully performed in Milwaukee an operation precisely similar to that which failed in the case of Emperor Frederick of Germany. One of the journals of that State says: "It is the pride of Wisconsin that it has a surgeon who not only can suc-cessfully compete with, but lead, such surgeons as Mackenzie, Bergmann, Vir-chow, Bilroth, Gross and Agnew."

On the occasion of her son Albert's marriage, Madame Menier, the widow of the famous French chocolate manufacturer, invited her three sons to dinner. When about to sit down to the table, she said: "I am so glad to have you all three around me to-day, for you know how much I love you; pray be seated." When the young men had sat down they each discovered under their napkins a check for a million

GEN. W. S. ROSECRANS, Register of the United States Treasury, has a peculiar onesided expression of face which has a history to it. Few people know that General Rosecrans was the first man who ever refined petroleum. He experimented with it forty years ago. People said he was a fool, but he went on with his experiments. Present-ly, as though to prove what they said, his petroleum blew up and burned his face in a serious way. He has suffered from that in-

THE man whom Jennie Chamberlain is going to marry, according to the World, will be very rich some day, though he is the people. They were not raised any | Brooks law would close them, and now | among neighbors. In almost every vil- | believed to have an income of nearly \$50,-

000 a year now. The match has been largely brought about by Mrs. Naylor-Leyland, who is very fond of her prospective daughter-in-law. When Miss Chamberlain is married she will be relieved of the annoyance of seeing her name constantly in the newspapers spelled as it is in this paragraph and as her father spells it, instead of Chamberlayne, as she likes to spell it.

COMMENT AND OPINION.

THE world will read the truth whenever a wise prophet wields the pen or brush, but fiction that reeks with human beings at ebb tide, portrayed by mediocre men and inex-perienced and untrained young women, is going to find a very cold reception from the average reader of to-day—Washington Post.

WHEN it will have been discovered that the posing of one's birthplace in a political campaign is not in request at either political headquarters, and that nothing of campaign employment or the promise of office-getting is to be had thereby, the professional foreigner's occupation will be gone,—Chicago

Our international policy must be one based upon the material rights of man and the political rights of States. It must be wisely framed, consistently urged and persistently maintained. First of all, a navy is necessary, and its construction deserves the encouragement of Congress, whatever political party may be in power.—Philadelphia Times.

THE belief that the government of this country is becoming more and more "centralized" and the "money power" more and more oppressive, and that there is a sort of offensive and defensive alliance between the two, is a figment of the brain. It is a sort of survival of the old days when government meant repression, and when the capitalist was looked upon as an enemy of the people.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We have elements of weakness, but they are far outnumbered by the sources of strength. To boast is impossible for a great nation; but we may congratulate ourselves that our foundations are so firm, our superstructure is built with such political skill that it will not be necessary to talk of decadence for at least a thousand years yet. Dyspepsia may think otherwise, but that is the conclusion of common sense.—New York

THE net result of restricting the number of apprentices has been to shut out the sons of American workingmen for the benefit of foreign workingmen. Owing to this restriction many sons of skilled mechanics have had to remain common laborers, and he places they might have taken have been occupied by foreigners who came here because there were not Americans enough to supply the demand for skilled labor. —Louisville Commercial.

THE falling off in the numbers of small manufacturers and traders is a fact as lamentable as it is evident. The right of every man to better his condition is in-herent, provided always that he do so without inflicting injury upon another. The trust system works against this inherent right. It adds to the wealth of a few without adding in anything like due proportion to the national revenues or to nationa prosperity.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

When labor does its part, and capital its part, each fully, ungrudgingly and with sincere endeavor to do the best it can, the reward comes in magnificent profits, de-lightful homes, bright and willing faces, and healthy, intelligent children to swell the industrial family hereafter. The employer who makes the life of labor most comfortable and desirable, gets the best workers and the largest results. When the industry of the Nation has learned these lessons, no corporation will have place for a manager who cannot rightly answer the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

—New York Tribune.

THE SEIZURE OF THE OZEMA.

How Captain Kellogg Compelled the Haytians to Release a Captive American Vessel.

NEW YORK, July 1.-Captain Rockwell,

the commander of the Clyde steamer Ozema, called at the office of the Clyde line this morning at 9 o'clock and reported the arrival of his vessel. In an interview he is reported to have given the following account of his experience with the Haytian gun-boats: The Ozema left this city on June 2, bound for Gonaives, Hayti. She carried a cargo of provisions, but no arms or ammunition of any kind. On the morning of June 9, when the Ozema was about thirtytwo miles from Gonaives, three Haytian gun-boats were discovered rapidly approaching. Captain Rockwell, not wishing to be delayed by any of the whims to which the Haytian war vessels are constantly subjecting American vessels, piled on steam and forged ahead as fast as he could. The gun-boats he soon made out to be some of Legitime's ships. They were the Defense, the Marseilles and the Toussaint L'Ouverture. The Ozema had not gone far when suddenly from the long gun on the bow of the Defense came a flash and a cannon-ball whizzed across the bow of the Ozema. That settled matters, and Captain Rockwell hove to. The Defense was soon alongside and a boat was lowered. It was pulled alongside the Ozema and the first officer clambered up the side. "The captainof the Defense wants you to come aboard his vessel at once," said the

"Tell your captain," answered Captain Rockwell, "that if he wants to see me he can find me oneboard my ship.

The officer saluted, returned to the De-fense with Captain Rockwell's answer, and soon returned with an official known as the secretary of the Defense. This individual asked to see the Ozema's papers. They were shown him. "Gonaives is blockaded," he told Captain Rockwell, "and you can not go through. You will have to go with us either to Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Jeremie or Aux Caies. You can go nowhere else. In vain Captain Rockwell protested against his being detained, but he finally had to give in and he said he would go to Port-au-Prince. He knew he would be more likely to meet an American man-ofwar there than anywhere else. Under the escort of three gun-boats the Ozema arrived in the outer harbor of Port-au-Prince at midnight that night.

Early next morning the Ozema was taken

in the inner harbor and anchored under the guns of the fort. Captain Rockwell immediately went ashore and sought out Minister Thompson, who represents this country in Haytı. The American minister communicated with the Haytian govern ment asking why the Ozema was detained, and demanding her release. Not the slight-est attention was paid to the letter, and no answer was received that day. Next morning the American man-of-war Ossipee steamed into the harbor, with Captain Kellogg on board. As soon as she anchored Captain Rockwell pulled out to her and met Captain Kellogg coming in. Both gigs stopped and Captain Rockwell told how he had been captured and that the Haytian government would not let him go. Captain Kellogg said he guessed he could take her out. Both commanders then went ashore and proceeded to the American minister's house. The entrance of the Ossipee into the harbor had evidently stirred up the Haytian dignitaries, for they were at the American minister's house in full force. There were three or four officials, Captain Rockwell says, but he did not remember who they were. After being introduced, the Haytians were ready to argue the matter.

"We are very sorry that this happened," they said, all smiles and very polite, "but, of course, it could not be prevented. The port of Gonaives is blockaded and the vessel cannot pass. There is no use of all this palavering. said the captain of the United States man-

of-war. "The ship has got to be released at once. You have no right to detain her, and I want you to distinctly understand that as long as I am here you cannot interfere with

MR. Howells, the novelist, says: "I remember very distinctly the first story I attempted to write. I got along very well until I wanted to draw it to a close, and in my efforts to do so I got into a most horrible condition of affairs. Returning to a story after I have left it for only a few hours, I find it exceedingly difficult to resume work. So many new ideas will have come to me during the inferim that it is impossible to know for some time in what way to use the material. With me, at the best, composition is slow and laborious."

American ships."

More arguing took place on the part of the Haytians, but their smiles had disappeared. Captain Kellogg then said: "I will give you until 3 o'clock, and if the ship is not released by that time, I will come in and take her by force." It was then 10 o'clock A. M. The haughty captain by this time had his dander up, and his anger was increased when ope of the officials said: "Well, we will release her, but she cannot go to Gonaives, and she will go to-night, and I am going to take her, too." This settled matters and the Haytians withdrew.

Captains Kellogg and Rockwell went to their respective vessels. About noon a matters and the Haytians withdrew.

Captains Kellogg and Rockwell went to their respective vessels. About noon a formal release was sent by Legitime to Minister Thompson and the latter sent it to Captain Rockwell. The latter immediately will prove weighed anchor, hoisted the American flag Huron.

and with his whistle screaming defiance sailed out from under the guns of the fort and anchored alongside of the Ossipce. Three hearty American cheers were given by the crew of the war-ship, and they were returned with a vengeance. At sunset on the same day the Ossipee and the Ozema proceeded to Gonaives without further moestation. Captain Rockwell went on board

the Ossipee after they arrived, and thanked Captain Kellogg.

The report that \$5,000 in gold had been demanded and paid to Captain Kellogg as an indemnity, by the Haytian government, is not true. Nothing whatever was said about an indemnity. Captain Kellogg, however, gave the Haytian officials to know that the release of the Ozema did not

ECHO FROM AN OLD CORNER.

relieve them from a demand being made for

Participators in Cincinnati's Disastrons Wheat Deal of 1887 to Be Made Pay Up.

an indemnity.

CHICAGO. July 1.- The creditors of C. J. Kershaw & Co., who represented certain Cincinnati men in the disastrous wheat corner on the Chicago Board of Trade, in 1887, and who went down under it, met today and listened to the report of a committee of their number, appointed at a previous meeting. The committee reported it as their belief that E. L. Harper was not the only person for whom Kershaw & Co. bought large quantities of grain; that there are several men of large wealth who were interested in the deal, and that it is worth while to make an effort to force a settlement from them. The report continues: "Your committee are satisfied by their investigations that it was the design of some of these principals at the outset to make large purchases through one set of brokers. and after advancing the price of wheat to a high figure, to then secretly sell still larger quantities through another set of brokers, to cause a panic in the market and make their money on the break, and that this scheme was carried out; that a number of prominent and responsible men in various parts of the country assisted in this scheme, and that in furtherance of it certain parties, for the purpose of breaking the Fidelity National Bank, sent circulars, about June 11, 1887, to the banks in Ohio, containing statements calculated to cause a run upon that bank." The committee was empowered to take legal action to collect

THE WINTER-WHEAT CROP.

It Is Estimated at 313,233,000 Bushels for the Whole Country-Comparative Conditions.

CHICAGO, July 1. - The Farmers' Review will publish, in its issue this week, careful estimates, based on reports from its correspondents, relative to the probable yield of wheat in the winter-wheat States. With the exception of Kentucky and Indiana, where drought was experienced in April and May, winter wheat arrived at the harvesting sing in good condition, and with good prospects of a large percentage of No. 1 hard. There stittle change in the acreage, except in Kansas, where there is an increase of about 25 per cent., and in Missouri and Illinois, where there has been a considerable falling off in the acreage devoted to winter wheat. The condition of crop at the time of harvest, as compared with last year, is as follows: Illinois, 115 per cent.; Michigan, 120; Kentucky, 105; Kansas, 110; Indiana, 125; Ohio, 125; Missouri, 130. Average yield per acre: Illi-nois, 15 bushels; Michigan, 16; Kentucky, 10.8; Kansas, 20; Indiana, 13; Ohio, 14; Missouri, 18. Acreage: Illinois, 2,259,640; Indiana, 2,774,062; Ohio, 2,655,227; Kentucky, 1,013,228; Missouri, 1,402,626; Kansas, 1,312,-500; Michigan, 1,612,847. Total yield for seven States: 195,373,000 bushels. Assuming that the crop in the other States in the Union will yield the same return as last year-117,860,000-the total winter-wheat crop in 839 will be about 313,233,000 bushels.

The prospects are also very favorable for a good yield of rye, although the area is indicated to be about 10 per cent. less than last year. The average yield per acre, however, will be heavy enough to make up any deficiency in acreage. The present indications point to a yield of 28,951,000 bushels, the largest crop since 1884.

Shocks from Slumbering Volcanoes SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.- News from Susanville, in the Sierra Nevada, says that slight earthquake shocks continue, and that the people have become so accustomed to the constant trembling of the earth that they pay no attention to it. These shocks, however, have revived recollections of old settlers, who predict volcanic disturbances in the extinct craters, such as took place in 1850. Susanville is in a high, mountain-walled valley, directly east of Lassen Butte, an extinct volcano of 10,500 feet. From its summit no less than forty volcanoes can be seen. Timber in the vicinity of the lake, near by, is on fire, and vast quantities of flames shoot up from the lake. Renewed activity has appeared in the slumbering fires, and the present shocks cause fears of another great volcano-burst, which will find vent through some of the id craters.

Mormon Polygamists in West Virginia. WHEELING, W. Va., July 1.-The persistency with which Mormon missionaries are carrying on their work in some parts of West Virginia is beginning to excite a great deal of indignation. There is likely to be trouble very soon. Ritchie county is at present the scene of the most active operations. Two elders have taken up permanent quarters there. On Indian creek there is quite a large congregation, and meetings are held weekly, at which polygamy is not only openly preached, but attempts are being made to carry the theory into practice, at least one convert having taken unto himself a second wife. In other parts of the same county like success has attended the efforts of the missionaries. In all there are tifty full-fledged Mormons in this county. No efforts, it seems, are being made to transplant the converts.

Indian Lynched by a Mob. BEDFORD, Ia., July 1.-Last Friday a vagrant Indian made his appearance in the town of Gravity, but was soon ordered from town. He next went to the residence of a young German named Frank Glassman, and attempted to assault Mrs. Glassman, who was alone in the house. She broke away from his grasp and ran toward her hus-band, who was plowing in the field, screaming for help.

The Indian meanwhile made his escape. Later on, the Indian was captured about one mile from town, and lodged in jail. Early Sunday morning a mob appeared at the jail and demanded the keys from the sheriff, but he refused to give them up. The mob then battered down the doors and took the Indian out and hung him to a tree in the court-yard.

Electric-Light Deal at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—It is understood that a big electric-light deal has been made. Robert P. Clapp and E. I. Garfield, two of Boston's leading capitalists, are said to have bought out the local electric-lighting companies, with a view to consolidating them under one company and management. Among the companies concerned are the Brush Electric-light Company, the Edison United Manufacturing Company, the Hauss Electric-lighting and Power Company and the Thompson-Houston Electric Company. The officers of the latter company deny that the consolidation has been agreed on, but it is well known that the negotiations have been going on, and are about com-

Jewish Church Divorces Illegal.

CHICAGO, July 1 .- Judge Collins, in the Circuit Court, to-day, decided that divorces in the Jewish Church are null, and on the strength of that decision ordered that Joseph Bersofsky should pay Esther Bersofsky \$2 per week alimony and \$15 solici-tor's fees. The husband had secured a church divorce, and was suin; for a confirmation of it in the Circuit Court. In doing so he set up the fact of the church divorce as a bar against any claim for compensation by his wife.

Illness of Hon. S. S. Cox.

St. Paul, Minn., July 1.—Congressman S. S. Cox, who arrived here on Saturday on his way to Huron, D. T., to deliver a Fourth of July oration, is sick abed at the hotel with a stomach trouble. Mr. Cox thinks his illness is not serious, though he will probably be prevented from going to